The Caledonian Mercury.

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Letters de M. le Mareschal Duc de Belleiſle a M. le Mareschal de Contades; trouvées parmi les papiers de M. de Contades aprés la battaille de Minden.

THIS is a collection of twelve letters written by the Duke de Belleiſle to the Marſhal de Contades, between the 8th of July and the 10th of December 1758: and conſequently the famous letter written in July laſt, of which the French court complain that a part only was publiſhed by the Britiſh miniſtry, is not to be found in it.

July 8. Belleiſle writes to M. de Contades, that the King had no reaſon to doubt of the Elector Palatine's good faith; but that there was room to ſuſpect ſome of his miniſters; and therefore he deſires him to withdraw immediately ſix of the eight Palatine battalions in Duſſeldorp: for that it behoved the French to be abſolute maſters of that place: and to be prepared againſt any ſecret convention.

July 15. Belleiſle writes to De Contades, that after going through the uſual formalities towards the Magiſtrates of Cologn, he muſt take their heavy cannon by force, and tell them that they were to be employed in their own defence againſt the common enemy of the Empire; and that as ſoon as the city had nothing to fear, the cannon ſhould be reſtored; but that he muſt be ſure to ſeize whatever he thought neceſſary, giving a receipt for it. In a poſtſcript to this letter he ſays, that the French King had the juſteſt grounds to diſtruſt ſome of the Palatine Miniſters and General Officers, particularly M. d'Iſſelbach; and therefore deſires M. de Contades to give ſecret inſtructions to the French commanding officer in Duſſeldorp, that, as the French were the ſtongeſt in the town, whatever might happen, or whatever orders might be given by the Palatine Miniſters, he ſhould pay no regard to any orders that were contrary to the King's ſervice.

Annexed to this letter is one written by the French Preſident at Cologn, referred to in the Duke's letter. The Preſident ſays, that the Elector's Chancellor told him he was aſtoniſhed to ſee how little the French were on their guard "They have neither guards, (ſaid he) nor advanced poſts, nor ſentinels. No order is obſerved in their camp; every body lives in the greateſt ſecurity: ſtrangers go up and down in it as they pleaſe; they are asked no queſtions, they are ſuffered to go where they will, even to your batteries. Spies have nothing to fear in it. It is even ſaid, that Hanoverian officers come thither in diſguiſe, hear all that is ſaid, ſee all that paſſes, and obſerve all your poſitions. Your councils of war are held in a tent; and the members of it talk ſo loud, that all who are on the outſide within a certain diſtance hear every word that is ſpoke.—Almoſt a third of your army come every day to Cologn, and often return to the camp, intoxicated. It is ſaid, that inſtead of paying your ſpies well, you give them drink only."

The Reſident adds, that within two days, ſince the Elector of Cologn's court was informed of theſe particulars, its fears and uneaſineſs had greatly increaſed. Belleiſle tells De Contades, that the enemy ſet him a good example of a contrary conduct.

The city of Cologn having refuſed to give up their heavy artillery to De Contades, Belleiſle writes again, July 19, that it was the King's intention he ſhould take it by force, obſerving, nevertheleſs, all the formalities preſcribed by the laws of the Empire, and authoriſed by the law of arms: and ſignifying to the Magiſtrates that the cannon were to be employed againſt the common enemy of the Empire; and that as ſoon as the city had nothing to fear, the cannon ſhould be reſtored; but that he muſt be ſure to ſeize whatever he thought neceſſary, giving a receipt for it. In a poſtſcript to this letter he ſays, that the French King had the juſteſt grounds to diſtruſt ſome of the Palatine Miniſters and General Officers, particularly M. d'Iſſelbach; and therefore deſires M. de Contades to give ſecret inſtructions to the French commanding officer in Duſſeldorp, that, as the French were the ſtongeſt in the town, whatever might happen, or whatever orders might be given by the Palatine Miniſters, he ſhould pay no regard to any orders that were contrary to the King's ſervice.

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In a letter of the 20th of July, it appears that the cannon in queſtion were accordingly taken by force; and the formalities juſt mentioned being obſerved. Belleiſle remarks, that all complaints on this occaſion to the diet at Ratisbon, would have no effect. In this letter the Duke tells the other, that it is diſagreeable that he [Contades] ſhould be forced to wait before he took any reſolution, till he ſhould diſcover the deſign of Ferdinand's motions. He adds that the Duke of Broglio had told him, there was an excellent poſt near Caſſel, where 55,000 men would have nothing to fear from 40,000; and bids him often make mention of the Count of Lufatia, as his ſiſter the Dauphineſs was very fond of him.

July 26. Belleiſle approves of the placing of the Palatine troops in the center, and dividing them into the two lines He ſays, that he is going to write a long letter to M. Gayot [probably the Intendant general] on the article of expences: 'They are become inſupportable; (he adds) I am daily asking the Comptroller general for money; and he has none to give. We muſt endeavour, and I earneſtly beg you would aſſiſt me, to leſſen the expences; and even to retrench all that are ſuperfluous, and to uſe the utmoſt œconomy in thoſe that are indiſpenſable...' After mentioning ſome inſtances of extravagance with regard to the corn for the horſes of the General and Field Officers, he adds: 'I muſt again beg of you to aſſiſt me, as well as M. Gayot, in making ſavings: otherwiſe we ſhall have no money for the moſt eſſential articles.'

Aug. 20. Belleiſle again informs De Contades, that it was the King's intention, that no more than 100 or 150 of the Palatine troops, ſhould be left in Duſſeldorp, for the inner guard of the Elector's palace.

The four following letters relate chiefly to the meaſures to be taken with regard to the winter-quarters. Sept. 26. Belleiſle writes, that coſt what it would, it behoved them to conſume all the ſubſiſtance on the Upper Lippe, and in the neighbourhood of Paderborn, and in the country between the Lippe, Paderborn, and Warsbourg; and to deſtroy what they could not conſume, in order to make a deſart of all Weſtphalia, from Lipſtadt and Munſter, to the Rhine, on one hand, and from the Upper Lippe and Paderborn to Caſſel, on the other that the enemy might neither advance to the Rhine, and the Lower Roer, to moleſt De Contades' troops, nor occupy Caſſel or Marbourg on the other, and annoy the quarters of M. de Soubiſe's forces.

"I am greatly provoked (ſays Belleiſle in this letter) to find that nobody will concur, in earneſt, in aſſiſting the Miniſter and the General to reſtore diſcipline, by informing againſt delinquents: for, it is certain, that neither you nor I can ſee all with our own eyes: let us hope, however, that, by keeping to our point, we ſhall ſucceed in the end."

Oct. 5. Belleiſle writes, that it was the more neceſſary to make a deſart of all Weſtphalia, as he was well informed, that his Britannick Majeſty had adopted the King of Pruſſia's project, to make war during the greateſt part of the winter, he adds, that it would, however, be impoſſible for the Hanoverians to attack the French quarters on the Lower Roer and the Rhine, if they were obliged to bring forage in waggons from the lower part of the Weſer, becauſe this could not be done in winter to ſuch a diſtance.

Belleiſle expreſſes great ſolicitude in this letter to have the cartel ſettled with Hanover, becauſe it would reſtore to France eight or ten thouſand good old troops

Oct. 13. Belleiſle again mentions the neceſſity of making a deſart of Weſtphalia and of Heſſe, that the French troops might not be diſturbed in their winter-quarters. He ſays, the produce of the contributions the French had raiſed had been ſo little, that it was impoſſible to give any gratuities to the private men, but that their allowance of rice, and the additional four ounces of bread per day ſhould be continued. He further tells the General, that he was aſſured the principality of Waldeck abounded in hay and ſtraw; and though the Prince outwardly appeared to be neuter, no one was more their enemy, or deſerved leſs to be ſpared, and therefore they ought to ſweep the whole country clean, only obſerving good diſcipline, and giving receipts for what they ſhould take.

In a letter dated Oct. 16th, he again ſays that the Upper Lippe and Paderborn were fertile and plentiful countries, and muſt be entirely eat up.

After mentioning the expediency of ſome new works at Duytz, he adds, "You know engineers are not always to be truſted: they are only fit to execute what is projected by one who underſtands war." He adds, that the Elector of Triers would readily admit as many troops as the General pleaſed, to winter in his dominions. He obſerves, that proper attention had not been paid to the light troops: "The ſervice (ſays he) is carried on in ſuch a manner, that almoſt they alone make the campaign. The enemy, by multiplying the ſpecies of them, have in a manner forced us to do the ſame: which is a great diſadvantage to the cavalry, the officers of which loſe, by this means, the opportunity of learning their trade, never ſeeing the enemy but in a day of battle. But this is not a place for a diſſertation: I ſhall ſay more to you, on this head, during your ſhort ſtay here in winter.'

Dec. 7. Belleiſle writes, "You did very well to talk with an air of authority to procure our troops what they want; a magiſterial ſtrain is neceſſary with Germans; and you will find it of uſe to talk in the ſame manner to the regencies of the Elector of Cologn, and more eſpecially to thoſe of the Elector Palatine."

Dec. 10. He writes, "I ſee too plainly that the Palatine court has little friendſhip for us: but the King's troops muſt live; and after uſing all proper management, as we are ſtrongeſt, we muſt uſe our ſuperiority, and draw from the country of Bergues ſubſiſtance for the garriſon of Duſſeldorp and the light troops, and keep all that we can lay up there from Alſace and the Biſhopricks, till it be neceſſary to aſſemble a body of troops; which may happen in ſix weeks or two months. . . . The news of the ſeizing of Rhinfels is very true. I have long had the taking of that important poſt in my head. I know it well, for I wanted to beſiege it in the war of 1733. Had there been a man in it, we could not have taken it after a month's open trenches. . . . This expedition doth great honour to M. de Carvies, eſpecially as he had not one man either killed or wounded. There are many who think differently; for, in general, eſpecially in this country, people think nothing is done if there be no broken heads."

From the London Papers, November 8.

A letter from Paris ſays, 'As to the operations of our [the French] troops, Gieſſen will be kept: we have even been augmenting its fortifications for ſome days; which ſeems to indicate that our probable conjectures, that the French army would take up its winter quarters on the left of the Rhine, will happily not take place. A magazine is forming at Aſchaffenbourg, another at Steinheim, and a third at Francfort. This laſt is very conſiderable, but they are alſo forming a magazine at Weiſſenau near Mentz, another at Carnſheim, and another at Spires: but it is ſaid that theſe three laſt will be made uſe of to fill up the others as they are emptied. Our politicians reaſon in this manner; A battle in Saxony is inevitable, if the Auſtrians have a mind to ſtand their ground: it is even thought that this event is at no great diſtance, conſidering that the reſolution which the Ruſſians have taken, to quit Sileſia and the Oder in the courſe of this month, will enable the King of Pruſſia to rejoin his brother: and then there will be every thing to apprehend. If the Auſtrians get the better, the army of the Empire will take up its winter quarters about Eiſſenach and Fulda: the French will keep on the Main; and Prince Ferdinand, who has ſcarce more than 30,000 effective men, will be obliged to retire a great way in Heſſe: but if the Auſtrians are worſted, the army of the Empire will return into Franconia: and the French, to avoid being continually harraſſed during the winter, will paſs the Rhine.

Another letter from Paris, dated the 23d ult. ſays, 'The bad ſucceſs of our armies has given riſe to very ſerious reflections at court. On receiving the news of the taking of Quebeck, a grand council was held in the King's preſence to deliberate on the propereſt meaſures for repairing the immenſe loſſes we have ſuffered, which, if not ſpeedily remedied, will draw on calamities that never can be ſurmounted. Some members ſaid that it was become abſolutely neceſſary, either to make a final effort, or ſeriouſly to think of peace. Others declared openly for a peace: but in anſwer to theſe it was alledged that it would be an indelible blot on the honour of France, to think of peace, before they had done their utmoſt to give a fatal blow to England, which might enable France to make peace on honourable terms. This laſt advice, tho' diſapproved by many, was the end agreed to; and a reſolution taken to make a deſcent in Ireland or in Scotland. It was

that the King was ſtill in a condition to execute ſuch an enterprize, and that France would be the laughing-ſtock of all Europe, if ſhe did not revenge the blows ſhe had received, and the defamatory libels diſperſed by the Engliſh in almoſt every ſtate of Europe.

'We have received certain advice that Prince Ferdinand has ſent a ſtate of the Forces under his command, to his Britannick Majeſty, and at the ſame time repreſented the expediency of attacking our army, in order to diſlodge it from Gieſſen, and even from Francfort. The Court has ſent notice of theſe things to the Marſhals d'Etrees and Contades, and deſired them to be upon their guard.'

No mails this poſt.

From the London Gazette, November 10.

The following addreſs of the Magiſtrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Irvine, having been tranſmitted to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, has by him been preſented to his Majeſty: which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble addreſs of the Magiſtrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Irvine, in Council aſſembled.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, beg leave, with hearts full of joy, to offer our moſt humble and ſincere congratulations, on the happy ſucceſs of your arms by ſea and land, and to return your Majeſty our unfeigned thanks for your paternal care and vigilance, in diſappointing the wicked deſigns of your enemies, and ſecuring to us the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of our trade and induſtry.

We have the moſt grateful ſenſe of the numerous and invaluable bleſſings we enjoy under your mild and auſpicious government, and are ready to contribute whatever is in our power to aſſiſt your Majeſty in carrying on your ſalutary ſchemes for the peace and ſafety of your dominions, and for fruſtrating the threatened invaſion of theſe iſlands by your enemies; and no leſs deſirous to be put in a condition of defending ourſelves, in caſe the enemy ſhall attempt to land on this open and important part of the coaſt, or deſtroy the ſhipping in our harbours, which the want and diſuſe of arms and ammunition, renders us at preſent incapable of.

Permit us, therefore, to lay before your Majeſty, the defenceleſs ſtate of the whole Frith of Clyde, of which the trade is ſo beneficial to thouſands of your faithful ſubjects; and with the greateſt humility to pray, that your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to give ſuch orders for ſecurity of our coaſts, and of the ſhipping in our harbours, and for putting the inhabitants of this Burgh in a condition to defend themſelves, as your Majeſty in your great wiſdom ſhall judge neceſſary.

That your Majeſty's precious life may be prolonged to govern a happy people, that your arms may continue to be bleſſed with uninterrupted ſucceſs againſt all your enemies; and that theſe nations may always have one of your illuſtrious race to reign over them, is, and ſhall be, the conſtant prayer of your Majeſty's moſt humble, moſt dutiful, and moſt loyal ſubjects, the Magiſtrates and Town Council of your Burgh of Irvine.

Signed, by our appointment, and in our preſence, by CHARLES HAMILTON, Prov.

From the London Papers Nov. 10.

Dreſden, Oct. 26. We juſt now hear that Marſhal Daun has broke up his camp, and is marching towards Torgau.

Berlin, Oct. 27. By our laſt letters from the King's army, nothing material had happened, the Ruſſians continuing in their ſtrong camp upon the borders of Sileſia, in which they often make inroads and carry off contributions; which gives us ſome uneaſineſs, as his Majeſty's known active ſpirit would never ſuffer him to lie idle in ſuch circumſtances, was he not ſenſible of the too great ſuperiority of his enemies.

Hague, Nov. 3. The French King (as we are informed by our laſt letters from Paris) has not only ſtopt the payment of the capitals of the publick funds, but alſo ordered all his plate to be immediately coined into ſpecie, by which expedient they ſay he will be enabled to ſatisfy his allies, and to continue the war with vigour for another year; and eſpecially to carry into execution the ſecret expedition, which is near ready, and on which ſo much depends.

LONDON.

By the laſt letters from Weſtphalia, the preſervation of Munſter appears to be the grand object the French have in view in that part, and which it is ſaid M. de Contades is determined to relieve at all events.

Thurſday Baron Knyphauſen the Pruſſian miniſter received advice by an expreſs, that part of Prince Henry's army, commanded by General Wunſch, had entirely defeated a conſiderable body of Auſtrians, detached by M. Daun, under the command of the Duke d'Aremberg, made a great ſlaughter, and taken upwards of 1000 priſoners, four pieces of cannon, with ſeveral colours and ſtandards.

In the engagement between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians near Leipſick, we are informed the latter loſt ſeveral pieces of cannon, and the baggage belonging to the whole detachment.

A concurrence of many private letters leave us little or no room to doubt, that the Pruſſians are delivered from Count Soltikoff and his army, regulars and irregulars, Gen. Laudohn with his corps of 12,000 Auſtrians having ſeparated from him, in order to rejoin their own army.

They expreſs very high reſentment at Vienna againſt General de Ville, for being beaten by the Pruſſians; and with poor General Haddick, for not obeying orders, when he was commanded to beat the Pruſſians; which ſufficiently accounts for the caution of Marſhal Daun, who ſees no other way of preſerving his character, or his army, but by keeping out of the reach of the Pruſſians.

By a Swiſs gentleman juſt arrived from Dunkirk, we hear, that an experiment has been lately made upon two of their flat-bottomed boats, with 400 men in each; and that it was found upon trial that it is impoſſible they can live at ſea, if the weather is the leaſt tempeſtuous; and that one of the above boats was very near being loſt, by running on a ſand bank, almoſt as ſoon as they left the port of Dunkirk; and that there are not above 48 of theſe boats at that port.

Baniſhing and recalling Miniſters, Generals, and Biſhops, ſhews the diſtracted ſtate of France; but the refuſing payment of the bills from her colonies, puts it beyond the power of political unbelievers to doubt of her wretched ſtate.

The Floriſſant, which arrived firſt at Cadiz, and lately got to France, has brought from the Weſt-Indies a very large ſum of money.

The account of two regiments of Hanoverian cavalry being ſurpriſed by the garriſon of Munſter, and a conſiderable number made priſoners, is not much credited, there being letters in town from the army, which make no mention of any ſuch action.

Orders are given to the proper officers to attend the King on Tueſday next to the houſe of Peers, where, we hear, his Majeſty will go in perſon, and open the ſeſſion of parliament by a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We hear a fleet of merchant ſhips in the Jamaica trade, will ſail in about three weeks, in company with the Brazil fleet, who are to be convoyed by three men of war, and two frigates are going to bring home the India ſhips from the Brazils.

Three bombs and tenders, with bombarding implements, ſailed from Sir Edward Hawke's fleet the 23d of October for Quiberon bay, to moleſt the French frigates and tranſports which lie in Morthien road.

Wedneſday and Thurſday were entered from Jamaica and the Leeward iſlands, 9000 wt. of ſugar, beſides prize ſugar and other goods.

Sir Piercy Brett, who is returned from his cruize, has left the Iſis and ſome other ſhips in Yarmouth Road.

All the ſhips at Plymouth are getting ready for ſea as faſt as poſſible, viz. the Barfleur, Commodore Hanway; Revenge, Burford, Magnanime, Defiance, Wincheſter, Bienfaiſant, Florentine, Briſtol, Chicheſter, Prince Edward, Acteon, Melampe, and Fortune ſloop. The Achilles is in the dock, repairing the damage ſhe received in Queberon Bay. In the Sound, the Hercules, Jaſon, and Fire-Drake. The Coventry is ſailed to join Sir Edward Hawke.

It is confidently ſaid, that it was the grand magazine that was burnt at Breſt, in which large quantities of biſcuit, flour, meal, and peaſe, were entirely deſtroyed.

The Lynn man of war is convoy to the trade from Virginia and Maryland; they were to ſail the 30th of October.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a man of war to convoy home the trade from Rotterdam.

His Majeſty's ſhip Ludlowcaſtle is arrived in the Downs with five ſhips from Jamaica. The man of war remains there, but the merchant ſhips ſailed for the river.

The Garland man of war from Louisbourg is arrived at Portſmouth.

Yeſterday ſeveral ſhips from Oporto paſſed by, names unknown, by reaſon of hard winds.

Yeſterday morning a meſſenger arrived from Gen. Yorke at the Hague.

This morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at Hamlin's coffee houſe in Sweeting's-alley near the Royal Exchange, which is ſaid to have been occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of a ſervant hanging ſome clothes too near the fire to dry. Hamlin's and New-York coffee-houſes, the Red Lion ale houſe, and ſeven houſes in the front of Cornhill, between Sweeting's-alley and Finch-lane, beſides ſeveral backwards, quite to Threedneedle-ſtreet, are entirely burnt down. Many were killed by the pulling down of houſes, to ſtop the progreſs of the flames, and it is feared many are burnt.

Plymouth, Nov. 6. Yeſterday arrived the Foudroyant, Monmouth, and Nottingham men of war, from the Bay. Sailed the Coventry frigate and Prince Edward man of war for the Bay, and the Jaſon man of war, with the trade for Portſmouth. This day arrived the Albany ſloop of war, with the trade from Milford. Sailed the Revenge and Chicheſter men of war for the Bay.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 8.

'This morning his Majeſty's frigate Boreas, and two cutters, arrived at St. Helen's from Havre.

"We hear that all the French troops that were encamped at Havre, except two regiments, are all gone into winter quarters.

Dublin, Oct. 30. On Saturday in a hard gale of wind at E. N. E. a ſhip name unknown, foundered in the bay, and every creature on board periſhed. The ſame day a ſloop from Caernarvon, John Hughes, maſter, foundered in the bay; the maſter was loſt, but the crew ſaved. The ſame day a Whitehaven veſſel was drove on the South Bull, but all her hands were ſaved.

Bank Stock 113 1 half. India Stock 133. South-ſea Stock 95. Ditto Old Annuities 83 5-8ths. Ditto New Annuities, 84 1 half. Three per Cent. Bank Annuities reduced, 83 1-4th. Ditto conſol. 83 1-half. Ditto 1726, 83. Three per Cent. South Sea 1751, 83 1 half. Three per Cent. India Annuities, 83 3-4ths. Three 1 half per Cent. Bank Annuities, 1756, 90 1-half. Ditto 1758, 91 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 1759, 83 1-half. Bank Circulation, 61. 7 s 6 d. prem. India Bonds, 48 Diſc. Navy Bills, 4 7-8ths per Cent Diſc. Lottery Tickets 12 l. Scrip. 85. Four per Cent. Excheq. Orders, 14th a 3-8ths, per Cent. Diſc.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool November 9.

'On Sunday evening the account of a French ſquadron ſailing from Dunkirk, deſtined for the North channel, arrived here; upon which Lawrence Spencer, Eſq; Mayor, conveened the gentlemen, merchants and tradeſmen, at the Exchange, to conſider of putting the town immediately into a proper ſtate of defence againſt any ſudden attempt of the enemy; when it was unanimouſly reſolved, To enter into an aſſociation and ſubſcription, for defending the town in the beſt manner, and a committee of gentlemen were appointed to manage the whole. At the requeſt of the committee, a return of the muskets in the merchants and dealers hands being made, it was found, that on an emergency, upwards of 4000 men could be compleatly armed, excluſive of the arms in private peſons hands. Several gentlemen propoſed to form themſelves into ſquadrons of light horſe, to the number of 500. Pilot-boats were ſent out, and properly ſtationed, to give the earlieſt intelligence, in caſe of the enemy's ſteering this courſe; and regular meaſures taken to deſtroy, on their approach, all the buoys, and blow up the land-marks leading into the harbour.

"To morrow being Saturday Nov. 10, the anniverſary of the birth of his Majeſty, the five new batteries erected here, will be opened, and a royal ſalute given on the occaſion. They are deemed the compleateſt of the kind in England; and were erected at the private expence of the gentlemen, merchants and tradeſmen, who voluntarily opened a ſubſcription for that purpoſe, and conſiſt of 2 Batteries d'Enfilade, ſcouring the whole river: A Battery en Echarpe, which plays obliquely: A Battery par Camerade, ſo contrived as to fire at the ſame time upon one body: and a Battery in form Zigzag, making ſeveral angles compleatly, ſheltering the garriſon from being enfiladed or fired on in a ſtreight line.—This week upwards of 70 heavy cannon have been mounted on the platforms, and ſeveral hundred men employed in compleating them, and we make no doubt of the batteries being capable to repel any force the enemies of Great Britain may at any time attempt againſt the town of Liverpool.

N. B. The reſt of the batteries are in the greateſt forwardneſs.

The Roſe, Lawſon, from Live pool laſt from

BODLEIAN 28 JUN 1946 LIBRARY

Africa is arrived at Barbadoes with 400 ſlaves; as alſo the Cæſar, Guin with 132 ditto.

On thurſday the 18th of September laſt, was let off a Dam belonging to William Banks, Eſq; of Winſtanley near Wigan, in Lancaſhire, out of which were taken about 10,000 couple of carp, tench, and perch, all bred out of 27 couple of fiſh, put into the dam three years ago.

Yeſterday the Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweddale met here, and made choice of the Rev. Mr. Daniel Macqueen one of the Miniſters of this City, to be their Moderator, and thereafter agreed on an addreſs to his Majeſty, which was tranſmitted by poſt, the ſame night, to London.

Yeſternight four people fell into a very deep ſtone quarry, ſituate in the incloſure where Hallow Fair is held, ſome of whom were ſo dangerouſly hurt that their lives are deſpared of.

Aberdeen, Nov. 10. This being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth-day, the ſame was ſolemnized here with the greateſt chearfulneſs, and all manner of demonſtrations of joy. At the ſunriſing, the flags on the fort and Caſtle-hill were hoiſted, and immediately thereafter all the ſhips in the harbour diſplay'd their colours. At ten o' clock forenoon, the burghers and tradeſmen, volunteers, paraded in the College-cloſe, and from thence they diſpatched a detachment of their corps, with drums and fifes for the colours: on their return the whole corps, conſiſting of nigh 200 marched in fine order, accompanied by a band of muſick, made up of French horns, fifes, and drums, down the whole Broad ſtreet, round the whole Caſtle-ſtreet, and drew up on the parade, where they went through their exerciſe with great dexterity, and fired three vollies, to the ſurpriſe and admiration of a numerous crowd of ſpectators.

The Magiſtrates having invited the principal citizens, officers of the revenue, and ſeveral other gentlemen to drink the King's health, they all aſſembled in the town-hall, at five o'clock afternoon, where the health and long life of his Majeſty was drunk, the Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and a great many other loyal healths were drunk, at each of which there was a volly of ſmall arms, diſcharged by a detachment of the volunteers drawn up upon the parade, before the town-houſe, for that purpoſe.—The night concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, illuminations, and all other demonſtrations of joy, and the whole concluded with the greateſt harmony and good order.

To the Publiſher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Nov.* 14, 1759.

WE hope it will not be ſuſpected, that our late inactivity, with regard to clothing the French priſoners, is owing to our want of a juſt concern for their diſtreſs, or our neglecting the truſt, which ſo many charitable perſons are pleaſed to repoſe in us.

But as ſuggeſtions were thrown out againſt the propriety of this charity, it was reaſonable to allow the publick a proper time to enquire into the ſituation of theſe people, that ſuch as might have contributed to what, upon further enquiry, they ſhould eſteem an improper object of charity, ſhould have an opportunity to recal their contributions.

But though double the time, that was thought ſufficient for this purpoſe, is now elapſed, not a ſingle perſon has hitherto withdrawn his contribution, and on the contrary, many others of all ranks have generouſly contributed to what appeared to them a laudable deſign.

And it is now proper to inform the world, that particular accounts have been taken of the neceſſaries thoſe poor people appear to need, the ſummary of which is hereto ſubjoined, and ſuch as are deſirous of more minute information, will find the particular accounts from whence this ſummary is taken, and to which it refers, at the ſhop of James Seton, North ſide of the Lawn Market.

Copies of ſaid accounts have been delivered above ten days ſince, into the hands of thoſe who have opportunities to examine into the truth of them, and who, we flatter ourſelves, had they found any material miſtakes in them, would have willingly pointed them out to us, and we ſhall ſtill receive ſuch information moſt thankfully from them, or any body elſe.

It ſeems reaſonable to beſtow our attention to the providing the moſt neceſſary things firſt, ſuch as breeches, jackets, and ſhirts, and to begin with the moſt neceſſitous; this order we intend to follow, as far as what is contributed can go, leaving the ſhoes and ſtockings till afterwards, and caps till laſt of all.

We preſume it is the general intention of the contributors, that the coarſeſt and cheapeſt cloths ſhould be employed; we have accordingly provided ſpecimens of what we think is wanted, with the prices annexed, which are to be ſeen at the above mentioned ſhop; and if any manufacturers, or others, are able to furniſh theſe things cheaper, we hereby invite them to give in their propoſals within eight days from this date, which ſhall be moſt gratefully acknowledged.

The City hoſpitals for young Maidens, have offered to make the ſhirts for 2 d. each, and ſundry Taylors have been generouſly pleaſed to offer to make a certain number of jackets and breeches for nothing; but as we do not expect, that the whole can be made in this way, ſuch as chooſe to undertake the making of any part of theſe, are deſired to give in their propoſals both with regard to the quantity of cloth required, and the price of their labour, as, without partiality, the moſt reaſonable propoſals ſhall be preferred.

We cannot conclude, without obſerving, that it is much for the honour of the Britiſh nation, that our government is more liberal than any other, in the ordinary allowance for the ſupport of priſoners of war: that thoſe in power are abundantly attentive to the application of this allowance, and that, during the heat of a bloody, though neceſſary war, the charity of private perſons ſhould ſo generouſly extend itſelf to ſuch of their unfortunate enemies, to whoſe miſeries they have opportunity of adminiſtering relief, eſpecially as we hope that it will be found in the other part of the iſland, as in this, that thoſe who are moſt zealous to promote this act of humanity, are no leſs remarkable for their attachment to his Majeſty's perſon and government.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER and SONS.
MANSFIELD and HUNTER.
JAMES SETON.

GENERAL STATE of what ſeems wanting for clothing 362 FRENCH PRISONERS, lying in the Caſtle of EDINBURGH, as taken October 26th, 1759.

Column.	Perſons.	Having		Wanting					
		No Shirt.	But 1 Shirt.	Jackets.	Veſts.	Breeches.	Stockings.	Shoes.	Caps
1	26	18	8	22	6	19	21	26	4
2	90	61	26	72	34	62	74	80	15
3	94	43	46	72	22	67	67	85	33
4	51	41	10	44	23	44	48	49	18
5	93	75	18	91	18	80	82	91	7
	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	362	238	108	301	103	272	292	331	77

If any further explanation is neceſſary apply to Mr. JAMES SETON.

We hear that the proprietor of the DROMEDARY and CAMEL, has received ſeveral invitations to exhibit thoſe curious creatures a few days longer in this city, and in compliance with thoſe kind intentions of the publick, whoſe generous encouragement, he will ever gratefully remember: they will be ſhewn at the head of Craig's cloſe, till Saturday next. Theſe requeſts he chearfully complies with, leſt any accident ſhould deprive the curious of an opportunity of ſeeing thoſe ſtupendous animals, which ſtrike every beholder with admiration.

And the learned Engliſh dog ſo famous for reading, writing, and caſting accounts, and which was ſhewn here about five years ago, with great applauſe, begs his compliments to his former friends and others, and hopes the favour of a ſecond viſit, as his travels have furniſhed him with new acquirements, which he humbly imagines to be not unworthy of their regard.

Leith, November 14. Arrived only here, the Good Intent of Dundee, Carmichael, from Thurſo, with herrings, wine, linnen yarn, &c. Sailed the Williams of and for Dundee, Bell, with ſundrie kinds of merchant goods.

Greenock, Nov. 10. Arrived the Betſey, Anderſon, from Virginia with tobacco; the Clevland, from ditto with ditto; the Thomas, Barr, from Antigua, with ſugar and wine; the Siſters, Lang, from the Iſle of Man in ballaſt; the Glaſgow, Hunter, from Irvine, in ditto; the Peggy, Mackenzie, from Eaſedale with ſlates; the Iſabel, Orr, from Wales with meal.

Sailed the Good Hope, Janſen, for Hamburgh, with tobacco; the Maria, Cornelius, for Rotterdam with ditto; the Mary and Martha, Boyd, for ditto with ditto; the King William, Paterſon, for Dublin, with ditto; the Friendſhip, Heaſty, for Waterford with ditto; the Clyde River, White, for St. Kitt's with merchant goods; the Craufurd, Lieſe, for ditto with ditto.

High Water at Leith

	Moon's Age.	Moon Riſes.	Morn.		Even.	
		H. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Friday	27	3 Morn.	20	11	27	11	50
Saturday	28	4	37	00	00	12	14

Prices of grain at Haddington, Nov 9.

	Beſt.		Second.		Third.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
Wheat	8	16	8	2	7	4
Bear	6	14	6	6	6	0
Oats	5	0	4	10	4	4
Peaſe	3	14	3	12	3	0

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEIL STEWART,

At the ſign of the VIOLIN and GERMAN FLUTE in the Exchange, Edinburgh,

HAS lately arrived from London, and brought down from the beſt makers, a large aſſortment of the following INSTRUMENTS and MUSICK, viz. Violins at all prices, baſs violins, tenor violins, German and common flutes, hautboys and hautboy reeds, ſpinets, bows of all ſorts, bows made to any gentleman's taſte, guitars of all ſorts, particularly a parcel made by the famous Frederick Hinz, who was the firſt maker of that inſtrument in London, and is at preſent guitar maker for the Royal Family, and moſt of the nobility in England; his firſt rate ones at 7 l. 7 s. his ſecond rate ones at ſix and five guineas; alſo, Leiſhim's very beſt ones ſold at five guineas; alſo, ſmall ſix'd guitars for young ladies who cannot manage the larger ones at one guinea and a half, each; guitars at two, three and four guineas each. Any ladies or gentlemen who want Mr. Olivieri to teach the guitar, or have any other meſſage for him, may ſend to his lodging above Mr. Haig's the Baxter, within the foot of Niddry's Wynd, or at my ſhop.

Trumpets, French horns, ſingle and double caſes, the beſt Roman and guitar ſtrings, in wholeſale and retail, roſin boxes, bridges and pins, and black ebony. Mr. Gilſon's book of leſſons on the practice of ſinging, with an addition of the church tunes in four parts, and books of inſtruction for all the different inſtruments, ruled books, and ruled paper, ſpinet wire, and hammers for ditto, country dances and minuets, ballads of all ſorts, inſtruments taken in to mend. All the above articles are at the loweſt London prices. Commiſſions from the country ſhall be punctually obſerved.

THAT upon Monday firſt, the 19th current, there is to be expoſed to ſale, by way of publick roup, within the Tolbooth of Burntiſland, by order, and before the Magiſtrates of ſaid burgh, in different parcels,

A large Quantity of SAIL CLOTH, brown linen, coloured and white threads, and ſundry other goods, all damaged by ſea water, in the ſhip Induſtry of Montroſe, John Straton Maſter, for London. The conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Anderſon, Writer in Burntiſland. The roup to begin preciſely at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue until all the goods are ſold off.

THERE is to be GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS in the EAST LOTHIAN and MERSE WHALE FISHING COMPANY, held at Dunbar, upon Tueſday the eleventh day of December next, at twelve o'clock forenoon.

Eſcaped from the Caſtle of Edinburgh,

ON the Night between the eleventh and twelfth current,

ELEVEN FRENCH PRISONERS

of WAR; the greateſt part of them are flour men, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſpeak tolerable good Engliſh. The whole were well clothed in blue, red, and cloth-coloured jackets, and ſome of them wore blue bonnets.

Whoever can give information of, or apprehend any of them, ſhall have a reward of ten ſhillings for each, beſides ſubſiſtance, and neceſſary expences allowed in bringing them back to Edinburgh, or delivering them to the commanding officer of any garriſon, or party of troops in Scotland, neareſt to where they may happen to be taken into cuſtody.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons liable to pay five ſhillings for each hundred ounces of ſilver plate, owned, uſed, had, or kept by them, have neglected to make entry and payment of the ſaid duty on or ſince the 5th of July laſt, the Commiſſioners of Excile do therefore give notice, that ſuch perſons do forthwith make entry and payment at the Excile office, Edinburgh, or to their reſpective Collectors in the country, otherwiſe they will be proſecute, without further notice, for the penalty of twenty pounds incurred by them for ſuch neglect. By order of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN CRAWFORTH, Secretary.

TO morrow, the 15th of November, will begin to be sold by auction, at the auction-house, opposite to the Cross, south-side of the street,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION of BOOKS,

Among which are,

FOLIO.

Boyle's works, 5 vols.
Bacon's ditto, 3 vols.
Churchill's voyages, 6 vs. best edit.
Biographia Britannica, 4v.
Bayle's dictionary, 4 vols.
Savary's dictionary of trade, &c. 2 vols.
Chalmers's dictionary and supplement, 4 vols.
Dictionnaire de Bayle, 4vs.
——— de Moreri, 4 vols
——— universelle de M. Furetiere, 4 vols.
Stephani Rob. thesaurus, ling. lat. 4 vols.
——— Hen. append. ad thes. Gr. ling. cura D Scott, 2 vols.
Ainsworth's dictionary Lat. & Eng. 2 vols.
Scapulæ lexicon apud Elz
Lucianus Bourdelotii.
Philo Judæus a Mangey 2 vols.
Tasso con fig. di Piazetta, carta granda.
Boethii hist. Scotor.
Statutes at large from magna chatta, 29 vols
Vernon's reports in chancery, 2 vols.
Hales pleas of the crown, 2 vols.
Jacob's law dict. best edit.
Brissonius de verb. sig. edit. opt.
Noodt opera omnia, 2 vs.
Voet ad Pandect. 2 vols
L. Bankton's institutes, 3v. large and small papers.
Ld. Kames's dict. of decisions, 2 vols. large and small papers.
L. Stair's institut. best ed.
——— decisions, 2 vols.
Regiam majestatem.
Nisbet's heraldry, 2 vols
Craig de feudis.
Ralph's hist. of Engl. 2 vs.
Rapin's history, 2 vols.
Burnet's history, 2 vols.
Maitland's hist. of Scotland, 2 vols.
State trials, 5 vols.
Carr's life of the Duke of Ormond, 3 vols
Thurloe's state papers, 2 v.
Brival's travels through Europe, 2 vols.
Palladio's architecture, by Leoni.
Ware's architecture.
Gibb's architecture.
——— rules.
Albani explicat. tab. Eustachii.
Malpigii opera omnia.
Dr James's med. dict. 3 v.
Velalii opera omnia.
Swammerdam's hist. of insects.
Dr. Barrow's works, 3 vs.
Whitby's comment. 2 vs.
L'Estrange's Josephus.
Moll's large Atlas.
Senex large Atlas.

Pine's tapestring hangings of the house of lords.

QUARTO.

Cicero Oliveti, 9 vols.
Vigilius Maffeii, 2 vols.
T. L. Drackinbrochii, 7 v.
Sallustius Havercampi, 2 v
Poetæ Latini minores Burmani, 2 vols.
Lucretius Delphini.
Juvenal & Persius Delph.
Ausonius Delph.
Rosini antiq. Romanæ.
Horatius Bentleii.
Aristophanes Gr. schol.
Pomponius Mela Gr. schol. Anacreon Gr. Lat.
Haller disputat. chirurg. 5 vols.
——— medicæ, 6 vs.
——— elementa physiologiæ.
Van Swieten, 3 vols.
Cours de chemie par Lemery.
Heister's surgery.
Ruychii opera omnia.
Heisteri instit. chirurg 2v.
Winslow's anatomy.
Shaw's translat. of Boerhaave's chemist.
Philosoph. transact. abridged, 7 vols.
Histoire de Polybe, par M. Folard, 7 toms.
Les eslais de Montaigne, 3 toms gr. pap.
Oeuvres de Racine, 2 tom. 3 toms, gr. pap.
——— de Rousseau, 2 toms, gr. pap.
Tasso con fig. cart. grand. 2 toms.
Orlando Furioso.
Hume's hist. of Britain, 2 vols.
Hook's Roman hist. 2 vs.
Keysler's travels 4 vols.
Sale's Koran.
Shaw's travels.
Bower's history of the Pope's, 4 vols.
Dr. Watt's works, 6 vols.
Wolfii curæ philolog. et criticæ, 5 vols.

OCTAVO.

Row's Shakespeare, 9 vs.
Bp. Tillotson's serm. 12v.
Dr. Clarke's sermons, 8v.
Scots acts of parliam 3 vs.
Corpus juris civilis, ap Elz.
Histoire generale d'Espana, par Mariana, 16 ts.
Antient universal hist. 21v
Modern universal hist 13v
British acts of parliam 19v
Swift's works, with notes by Hawkesworth, 12 v
Pope's and Warburton's Shakespeare, 9 vols.
Van Swieten, 11 vols.
Haller's prelections, 7 vs.
Medical essays, 6 vols.
Philosophical transactions abridged by Baddam, 10 vols.
Boerhaave's academical lectures, 6 vols.

N. B. Catalogues may be had at the shop of A. Kincaid and J. Bell, by whom commissions will be faithfully executed.

To be SOLD,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of two stories and garrets, with several office-houses, and a garden of an acre of ground, lying at the foot of Leith-walk, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Bull junior.

For particulars, enquire at Patrick Hagart, to be found at the writing-chamber of Mr. John Pringle, Writer to the Signet, who will show the progress of writs, and commune with any person who inclines to purchase.

Just published,

AND sold at the shops of William Miller, a little above the Guard, North-side of the street, and W. Peters in the Exchange, Edinburgh,

THE

TRIAL of RELIGIOUS TRUTH, BY ITS MORAL INFLUENCE.

A SERMON preached at the opening of the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Oct. 9, 1759.

By J. WITHERSPOON, A. M. Minister of the gospel in Paisley.

N. B. At the shop of the said William Miller began, on Tuesday the 13th of November inst. a SALE of BOOKS.——Catalogues to be had at the place of sale.

For LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE, ANDREW CASSELS Master, lying at the Birth in Leith harbour, is taking in goods, and will sail on Tuesday the 20th inst. under convoy of the Hussar frigate; having excellent accommodations for passengers.

The master to be spoke with every day at the usual hours in Forrest's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh; Evenings and mornings at the ship; or notice may be had at John Scot's on the shore.

For LONDON,

THE PRINCESS of WALES, JOHN BEATSON Master, is taking in goods, in Leith harbour, and will sail the twentieth instant, with convoy.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 29th of November inst. betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of GLENQUOY,

lying in the parish of Glendovan and shire of Perth, holding feu of his Grace the Duke of Athol. The free proven rent of them, after all deductions, is 582 l. 10 s. Scots money; and the price set thereon by the Lords, is 13,348 l. 2 s. Scots.

The articles of roup, and progress, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Ross, depute clerk of session, or William Taylor writer in Edinburgh, at his house in Craig's close.

LONDON, 2d November, 1759.

THE Governor and Court of Assistants of the YORK-BUILDING COMPANY, do hereby request all the CREDITORS of the said company, of what kind soever, to leave an account of their demands in writing, with Colquhoun Grant, Clerk to the Signet, the company's agent at Edinburgh, on or before the first of February next, in order to enable the said Governor and Court of Assistants to come to the knowledge of the amount of the said company's debts.

Signed, by order of the court,

S. MONTRAGE, Secretary.

TO be LET till next Whitsunday, and entered to immediately,

That COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with the stable, coach-house, and many conveniencies within the Abbey Close, belonging in property to the Lord Napier, and last possessed by Sir George Stewart of Grandtully. Enquire at William Mackewan, Writer to the Signet.

To be SOLD,

BY publick Roup, in Forrest's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th of December next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands of WHITE CROSS,

Part of the estate of Coldinghamlaw, consisting of 160 acres of arable land or thereby, lying in the parish of Coldinghame, and sheriffdom of Berwick. This farm is very improveable, and near the means of improvement, lies within a mile of Eymouth, and six miles of Berwick, and has privilege in the extensive common of Coldinghame. The lands hold of the crown.

The title deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh.

A Gentleman, of about fifty years of age, proposes to sink the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, upon an ANNUITY for his own life. For further particulars, enquire at John Bell, Clerk to the Signet.

TO be LET for a term of years, upon the 20th day of January next, by publick roup, within John's Coffeehouse at Edinburgh,

The COAL and SALT WORKS,

belonging to his Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON, at Borrowstownness, in the county of Linlithgow. The entry of the Lesses to be at Candlemas 1760.

There are eleven different seams of workable coal, from nine foot to thirty inches thick. The coal are of a very good quality, have answered at the London and foreign markets, and along the whole eastern coast of Scotland, which together with the country sale afford to these works, a demand for the produce of a hundred coal-hewers, and upwards, fifty of whom, and about seventy coal-bearers, being natives of the coalliery, will be set along with the said works.

All these coals, either are or may be drained by two fire engines, presently standing upon the ground to the deepness of betwixt thirty-five and forty fathoms below the level of high water mark, besides the certain prospects of a very large field of six seams of the same coal, to be drained by a free level, which is now run about eight hundred fathoms, and is at present within one hundred fathoms of these coals.

For the better disposing of the culm or smallest size of the coal, there are already built, and in very good going condition, fifteen salt pans, with salt cellars, bucket, ponds, and every other conveniency fit for a very great salt-work. There are about thirty native salters who will likewise be set along with the works

These coal and salt-works are most commodiously situated upon the shore and beech of the Firth of Forth, about twelve miles west from Edinburgh, and within 500 yards of an excellent harbour at Borrowstownness, which will admit of ships of about 300 tons burden, where all the coal and salt may be shipped free of custom shore-dues, anchorage, and other burdens exigeable at other ports in Scotland, upon such commodities.

The works will be shown by John Burrel present Overseer of the coal and salt works at Borrowstownness, and the articles and conditions of the set, are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, who will treat with such as incline to take a lease of the premisses, by private agreement, before the day of the roup.

THAT upon Friday the 16th of November inst. betwixt three and four in the afternoon, there is to be exposed to sale, by a voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffeehouse in Edinburgh, in two separate parcels,

The Lands of THIRTY-ACRES,

PARDOVAN and OVENLANDS, being of yearly free rent 1089 l. 18 s. Scots, besides carriage of forty-four loads coals from Bannockburn coal-hill to Thirty-acres, and the seat in St. Ninian's kirk, which sets for 9 l. 12 s. Scots yearly. The lands hold feu of the family of Touchadam, except a very small part, which holds feu of the Magistrates of Stirling.

The Lands of BRAEHEAD, being of yearly rent 429 l. 11 s. 10 d. Scots, with carriage of twenty eight loads coals, holding feu of Michael Potter of Livilands, Esq; and both parcels lie in the parish of St. Ninians, and shire of Stirling.

The Lands of Thirty acres are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Forth, only a quarter of a mile from the town of Stirling and all inclosed with hedges and ditches (which occupy about four acres) and divided into several commodious inclosures, with a considerable parcel of barren planting along the ditches, and on the river side, with a convenient house, office-houses, pigeon-house and large orchard. The lands of Braehead are situate immediately at the south end of the town of St. Ninians, and about ten acres of them inclosed, with a tolerable house thereon.

The rental, progress of writs and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Mr. Andrew Burnet, clerk to the Signet. And the rental to be seen in the hands of James Moir Writer in Stirling.

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